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§ 199. **Danthonia Faxoni**, *n. sp.*—Culmo cæspitoso valido rigido teretiusculo sesqui-bipedali simplici vel raro ramulo singulo subincluso ex articulatione superiore progrediente; foliis mediocriter longis latiusculis circa 13-nervatis (nervibus in siccis utrinque prominulis) planis vel siccitate convolutis nudis, ligula pilosa; panicula subdecomposita, spiculis (circa 15) floribus 6–7 gerentibus, glumis magnis flores superantibus 5-nervatis, paleis ut in *D. spicata*, BEAUV. (7-nervatis, etc.). Notch of the White Mountains, New Hampshire (associated with *D. compressa*, AUST.), Sept. 3d, 1877 (scarcely mature), *C. E. Faxon*. This species is nearer to *D. spicata* than to any other known to me; but that has a more slender, always *simple*, culm, narrower, more convolute *hairy* leaves, a more simple panicle, with the spikelets and glumes rather smaller. Furthermore, it matures much earlier (by the middle of July). *D. Alleni*, AUST., is larger, with more branched culms, broader leaves, with the nerves prominent only on the underside; panicle larger, palea, with the awn longer and less twisted when dry, glumes shorter, etc.

With our other species, *D. sericea*, NUTT., and *D. compressa*, AUST., it is not possible to confound it. C. F. AUSTIN.

§ 200. New Musci.

Archidium Donnellii, *n. sp.*—Proxime accedit ad *A. Ohioense*, SCHIMP.; differt tamen statura robustiore, colore stramineo-vel lutescente-viridi, foliis tenuioribus subscariosis cellulis multum minus distinctis subechlorophyllosis, flore masc. in ramulo magis minusve elongato subgracili terminali.—Hampden County, Va., April, 1877.—*J. Donnell-Smith*.

By the inflorescence this species is allied to *A. Hallii*, AUST.; but that has the leaves much more loosely reticulated, etc.

Bartramia radicalis, BEAUV., Var. **Porteri**.—*B. Porteri*, AUST., MSS.—A forma normali differt; pedicello dimidio brevior, capsula siccitate globosa paulo inclinato (haud horizontali) indistinctius costata, membrana exteriore laxiore, peristomio dentibus solidioribus (semper?) processibus longioribus? ciliis nullis? On wet rocks and banks, Western Pennsylvania, *Garber* in Herb., Porter; Rockdale (Lehigh Valley) *Wolle*; Oneida, New York, *Warne*; Ohio, *Dr. Beardslee*, *Miss Biddlecome*.

Apparently a distinct species; but the shape and texture of the leaves and the inflorescence are as in the typical *B. radicalis* from the South. C. F. AUSTIN.

§ 201. **A new Cheilanthes**.—I have detected, among some specimens of *Cheilanthes Cooperæ* sent out by Dr. Parry, a new species to which I have given the name of *C. viscida*—the Sticky Lip-Fern—on account of the peculiar viscid glands with which the whole plant is so profusely covered, that, if placed in warm water, it soon converts it into a thick glutinous liquid. Even in the dried state the plants are so sticky that the fronds adhere together in a brittle mass, and it is extremely difficult to separate them without their crumbling all to pieces. I submit the following description as the best I am able to give from the meagre specimens at hand:

Cheilanthes viscida, n. sp.—Roots tufted; stipes 2' to 4' long, very dark brown, densely clothed at the base with light brown, narrowly lanceolate or linear, long-pointed, entire scales, and with a few scattered, small, thin scales, or none, above, glandularly rough; fronds light green, 3' to 5' long, $\frac{3}{4}$ ' to 1' broad, lanceolate, 2 to 3 pinnate, covered, especially beneath, on the rachis and upper part of main stalk, with *distinct, sticky, resinous glands*; pinnæ deltoid, short-stalked, lowest pair distant; pinnules ovate-lanceolate or oblong, basal one sub-sessile, lower series longest and sub-pinnate or deeply pinnatifid, upper series pinnatifid, cut down into narrow oblanceolate divisions, decurrent on the broadly-winged rachis, the segments again cut into 3 to 5 lobes, the recurved tips forming distinct involucre.

Hab. California, clefts of rocks?

First collected by Mr. J. G. Lemmon on the White Water Canyon in the Colorado Desert, afterward at Downieville Buttes (Mr. Lemmon), and later, April, 1876, on the eastern (desert) slope of the Sierra Nevada, near San Gorgorio Pass, by Dr. Parry and Mr. Lemmon (No. 427, Flora Southern California).

The species appears intermediate between *C. vestita*, Swartz, and *C. Cooperæ*, Eaton, but the former differs from it in its larger size, its hairiness, and the total absence of glands; while the latter may be readily distinguished by the darker scales at the base of the stipes, its broader, less divided fronds, more obtuse divisions, and especially by its very *distinct glandular-tipped hairs*. The species will be figured in an early number of the *Illustrations of the Ferns of North America*, noticed in the August No. of the BULLETIN, p. 169.

BOSTON, July, 1877.

GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

§ 202. **Publications.**—I. *Notes on Botrychium simplex*, Hitch., by Geo. E. Davenport: This monograph will delight all who enjoy a work thoroughly well done, both in the treatment of the subject and the typographical investment. Prof. John Robinson, of Salem, Mass., has had printed but a very small private edition, at the low price of one dollar, including postage, and we advise all lovers of ferns to apply for it without delay, as we confidently predict that in a short time it will only be procurable for its weight in silver at least. Size, 10x12 inches; pages, 22; elegantly printed on heavy plate paper. It is now clear from Mr. Davenport's investigations that Prof. Hitchcock's original drawing represents a distinct species, but that his description was made partly from immature specimens of this or perhaps some allied species. The object of Mr. Davenport was to determine "some external character by which the species may be distinguished from the other small Botrychiums." He finds this in "the presence of two stalked divisions, approximate to the rhizoma, in precisely the same manner as in *B. ternatum*." In two plates, drawn by Emerton after tracings made by Mr. Davenport from the specimens themselves and engraved by the heliotype process, he has illustrated the forms from nearly every known locality. The first plate, with the exception of three of Hitchcock's dubious specimens, represents the true *B. simplex*; the second, the forms which have been mistaken for it. There are in all about 50 figures. The comparison of Mr. Miller's fine mature specimen with his im-